

The Hongkong Telegraph

(ESTABLISHED 1881.)

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WEATHER FORECAST
FINE
Barometer 30.08

December 11, 1914. Temperature 6 a.m. 63, 2 p.m. 65
Humidity 82, 77

December 11, 1913

Temperature 6 a.m. 58 p.m. 65
Humidity 82 53

2805 庚四廿月十年寅甲

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 11, 1914.

五拜禮 號一十月二拾英曆

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\$36 PER ANNUM.

TO-DAY'S LATEST WAR TELEGRAMS.

ALLIES' HEAVY GUNS DO GOOD WORK.

ENEMY FORCED TO EVACUATE TRENCHES.

Many German Counter-attacks End in Failure.

[Renter's Service To "The Telegraph."]

Allies Push Home Advantages.

Dec. 10, 4.50 p.m.

A Paris communique states:—Belgium is quiet, as also is Arras, where the enemy attempted to resume the offensive. We progressed in the districts of Quesnoy and Andoche, the progress varying from 200 to 600 metres. Our gains have been maintained and consolidated.

There is no change in the Aisne and Champagne districts. The enemy's artillery, over which we had an advantage on previous days, displayed more activity, but it was again mastered by our heavy guns. These forced the Germans to evacuate several trenches at Rheims, the evacuation being carried out under heavy fire from our infantry.

The communique states that the enemy made two counter-attacks in the region of Perthes, attempting to retake lost trenches, but was repulsed. Our progress was continued throughout Argonne, where we carried more trenches and repulsed, with complete success, six counter-attacks.

We also consolidated ground seized from the enemy. There have been artillery duels along the heights of the Meuse, wherein we scored marked advantage. Despite the renewed activity of the enemy's batteries, we captured more trenches in the Le Pretre wood. There is nothing to report on the rest of the front.

French Report.

(Havas Telegram.)

Paris, Dec. 12, 6 p.m.

President Poincare and M. Viviani returned to Paris yesterday. From the sea to the Lys the operations were mostly in the nature of artillery fighting. The positions we previously gained in the Arras region were strengthened.

In the Aisne region there was artillery fighting, in which we had the advantage. We progressed notably in the Argonne region, where the French troops carried several German trenches, except at one point, where the Germans blew up one of our trenches.

The French troops progressed on the heights of the Meuse, checking the enemy's artillery. We repulsed several attacks north-west of Senones.

The Germans are in occupation of Lodz, but the Russians have accentuated their advantage south-east of Cracow.

[In the event of telegrams arriving too late for insertion on this page they will be found on the Extra.]

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

Kaiser Confined to Bed.

Dec. 9, 10.55 p.m.

The Kaiser is still in bed to-day, but has listened to a report on the military situation.

LATEST WAR TELEGRAMS.

British Victory in the Persian Gulf.

Dec. 9, 11 p.m.

The Press Bureau announces that the Persian Gulf expedition, with a naval force of armed steamers, attacked the enemy on the 5th inst., on the left bank of the Tigris, opposite Kurna, at the junction of the Tigris with the Euphrates. The enemy was driven across the river with heavy losses and we captured two guns and seventy prisoners.

There were four British and eight Indian casualties, and two steamers were hit by shells.

On the 7th inst. we captured Masera, opposite Kurna, taking three guns.

On the 8th inst. two Indian regiments, with two mountain guns, crossed the Tigris by laying a bridge of dhows northward of Kurna, which was occupied this morning, the late Governor of Basra, commanding the Turkish forces, surrendering unconditionally with his troops.

The casualties were four British and 180 Indians.

This smart little affair has secured to us complete control from Kurna to the sea, the richest part of a fertile delta.

Dec. 10, 2.30 a.m.

The Turkish garrison at Kurna, at the junction of the rivers Tigris and Euphrates, has surrendered to the British, who now control the richest part of the fertile delta.

Serbs Capture Twenty Thousand Austrians with Guns and Munitions.

Dec. 10, 2.30 a.m.

A Serbian communique states that two Austrian army corps have been repulsed.

The Austrians fled in panic and the Serbians captured twenty thousand prisoners, fifty guns and enormous quantities of munitions. They also re-captured the towns of Valjevo and Uzice.

(Official Telegrams from British Foreign Office.)

French Airmen Active.

London, Dec. 9.

It is reported that French aviators have dropped bombs on airship sheds at Fribourg, Alsace.

The Rebels in South Africa Crushed.

Despatches from South Africa show the results of the operations in the Free State directed by General Botha. As yet 820 rebels have been captured, although the Government movements were hampered by thick fog and heavy rain. The spirit of the rebels is crushed, and General Botha has left to take charge of operations against German South-West Africa.

German Mines Blow up Swedish Ships.

Three Swedish ships have been blown up by German mines off the coast of Finland.

Two Indian Soldiers Awarded the Victoria Cross.

The Victoria Cross has been awarded to two Indian soldiers.

The Russian Campaign Against Vodka.

London, Dec. 10, 2.30 a.m.

From Petrograd it is reported that the receipts of the Russian Government spirit monopoly for September amounted to £170,414 sterling, showing a decrease of £7,659,643 as compared with September, 1913.

Dec. 10, 4.5 a.m.

A Petrograd official communique states: Fighting in the Mlava region on the 8th was less stubborn.

The enemy on the left bank of the Vistula repeatedly attacked along the whole front from Iloff to Glovo under cover of darkness. Dense mists lit up by the Russian search-lights were decimated.

The enemy's attacks ceased when the moon rose. Desperate fighting was renewed on the 9th on the front from Lowicz to Iloff but the enemy was unsuccessful.

There is no change in the Piotrkow region, but stubborn fighting continues south of Cracow, both sides alternately attacking.

Two German attempts to break the Russian line were repulsed with heavy loss.

LATEST WAR TELEGRAMS.

Dec. 9, 9.10 p.m.

The Press Bureau announces that a British Squadron engaged and sank the German cruisers Scharnhorst, Gneisenau and Leipzig near the Falkland Islands.

Dec. 9, 9.20 p.m.

The Press Bureau announces that the British Squadron was under Vice-Admiral Sir Frederick O. D. Sturdee.

The British casualties were very few.

The action took place at half past seven on the morning of the 8th inst.

Two German cruisers, the Narnberg and the Dresden, made off, but are being pursued.

Two colliers, accompanying the German squadron, were also captured.

Some of the survivors of the Leipzig and the Gneisenau were rescued.

Announcement by the Admiralty.

(Official Telegrams from British Foreign Office.)

The Admiralty announces that at 7 a.m. on the 8th December the Scharnhorst, Gneisenau, Narnberg, Leipzig and Dresden were sighted near the Falkland Islands by a British squadron under Vice-Admiral Sir Frederick Sturdee.

An action followed, in the course of which the Scharnhorst, flying the flag of Admiral Graf von Spee, the Gneisenau and the Leipzig were sunk.

The Dresden and the Narnberg made off during the action and are being pursued. Two colliers were also captured. British casualties were very few in number. Some survivors have been rescued from the Gneisenau and Leipzig.

[Rear-Admiral Sir Frederick O. D. Sturdee, K.C.B., under whose direction the action was carried out, was formerly in command of the 2nd Cruiser Squadron, to which he was appointed in 1912. He was born in 1859, and entered the Navy in 1871, being made Captain in 1899 and Rear-Admiral in 1908. He served in the Egyptian War, 1882 (Egyptian medal, Alexandria clasp, Khedive's bronze star); was Assistant Director of Naval Ordnance, 1899-07; was Assistant Director of Naval Intelligence, 1900-02; was Chief of the Staff, Mediterranean Fleet, 1905-07; and Chief of the Staff, Channel Fleet, 1907. He was A.D.C. to His Majesty the King 1907-08; Rear-Admiral First Battle Squadron, 1910; and received the gold medal of the Royal United Service Institution in 1883 and 1894; while he commanded the British force in Samoa in 1899, and was decorated for his service on that occasion.]

French Continue to Make Progress.

London, Dec. 9, 5 p.m.

A Paris communique says that there have been artillery duels from the sea to the Lys.

There is nothing to report in the region of Arras. To the south all the positions won by us during the last few days have been organised and strengthened.

There was an artillery duel in the district of the Aisne, in which we had the advantage.

We made appreciable gains in Argonne. Owing to the activity of our artillery and infantry several German trenches were carried. We progressed all along the front except at one point, where the enemy mined one of our trenches.

Our artillery on the heights of the Meuse established a complete mastery. Here, also, we captured several of the enemy's trenches and progressed everywhere.

Dec. 9, 5.45 p.m.

The communique adds: We have also progressed in the wood of Le Pretre. The enemy's attacks in the Voignes region have been repulsed. The enemy has not at all emptied seriously to attack the positions captured by us recently.

There have been obstinate German attacks against the Iloff-Lowicz-Strykoff-Lodz front (in Poland) and on the line stretching north and south and sixteen kilometres westward of Piotrkow. These attacks have been repulsed. Nevertheless, as Lodz formed a salient point the Russians judged it necessary to evacuate it.

The Austrians appear to have received German reinforcements southward of Cracow and resumed the offensive at Neu Sandec.

The Serbians are progressing up the valleys of Western Moravia and on the left bank of the Lig. They occupied the Leljen heights, capturing many prisoners and guns, and they are in contact with the Austrians in the region of Kosmaj.

French Troops Advance; German Attack Repulsed.

Dec. 10, 2.30 a.m.

An official announcement in Paris states that there is nothing to report, except the advance of the French troops in front of Perpillers, and that a German attack at Tracy-le-Val was repulsed.

Traitor Sentenced to Death.

Dec. 9, 6.15 p.m.

A man named Ahlers, who acted as German consul in Sunderland and who is a naturalised Englishman, has been sentenced to death for high treason.

He assisted German reservists to return to Germany at the outbreak of the war.

Peace in the Orient.

Dec. 9, 8.15 p.m.

Reuter's correspondent at Tokyo reports that Baron Takaaki Kato, G.O.M.G., Minister for Foreign Affairs, replying to a question in the Diet, explains that when Japan, in the ultimatum presented to Germany, spoke of restoring Kiaochow to China, she did so in order to secure peace in the Orient.

TELEGRAMS.

NEWS FOR BUSY MEN.

CONDENSED.

The latest Paris communique shows that the Allies have made distinct progress at many points, repulsing all the enemy's attacks.

In Argonne, German trenches have been carried and six counter-attacks repulsed with complete success.

The Allies' heavy guns have forced the Germans to evacuate several trenches at Rheims.

The former German Consul at Sunderland, Mr. Ahlers, has been sentenced to death for high treason.

Baron Kato says that when Japan spoke of restoring Kiaochow to China she did so in order to secure peace in the Orient.

The sinking of the Gneisenau, Scharnhorst and Leipzig was effected by a British Squadron under Vice-Admiral Sir Frederick Sturdee.

It is reported that the Kaiser is still confined to his bed, but has been able to listen to a report on the military situation.

The British Expedition to the Persian Gulf has secured a great success on the left bank of the Tigris, and has obtained complete control from Kurna to the sea.

The Turkish garrison at Kurna, at the junction of the Tigris and Euphrates, has surrendered to the British.

The receipts from the Russian spirit monopoly for September show a decrease of £7,659,643 compared with 1913.

German attempts to break the Russian line have been repulsed with heavy loss.

NEWS.

Interesting war items are given to-day.

Further notes on the crisis appear on page 4.

General news and an article on "Why not Trust the People?" appear on page 3.

"Our Contemporaries" appears on page 2, commercial news on page 9 and log book on page 6.

The latest donations to the Prince of Wales' Fund are given to-day.

The case in which Mr. Ramces was charged with possession of opium resulted in the defendant's discharge.

Donations to our Fund for supplying tobacco and cigarettes to the troops at the front are acknowledged to-day.

DON'T FORGET.

TO-DAY.

Bijou Theatre—9.15 p.m.
Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.

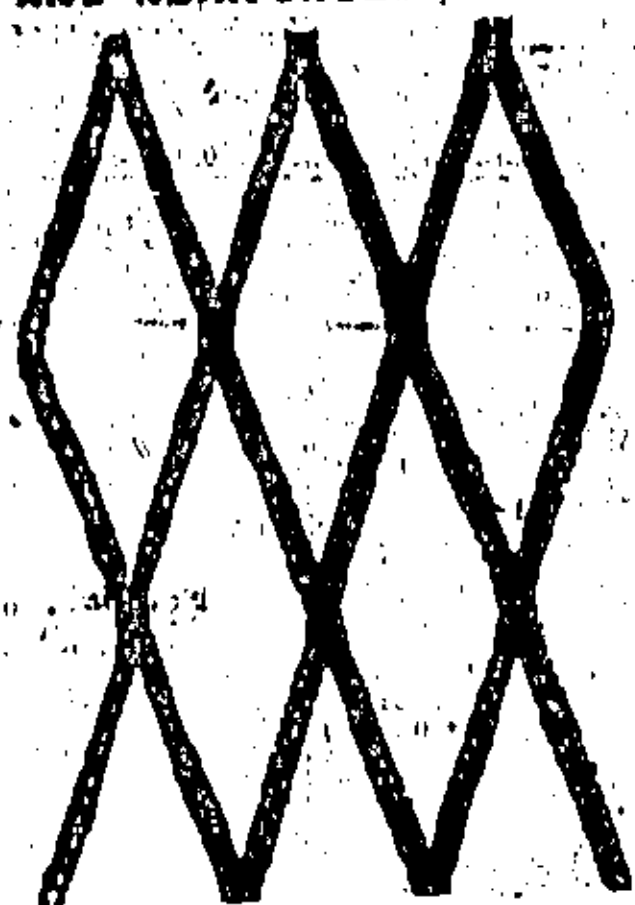
TO-MORROW.

Bijou Theatre—9.15 p.m.
Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.
Sale of Seafood—Drawn Thread Work—G.P. Lammer's Sales Room—11 a.m.
Boxing Tournament at City Hall—9 p.m.
Monday, December 14.
Organ recital at St. John's Cathedral—5.30 p.m.
Saturday, December 19.
Y.W.O.A. Sale of work at St. Paul's College.
Saturday, January 30.
Garden Fete, H.K. University, 2-7 p.m.

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Chinese examination, and is
possessed of a first rate certificate
as a Chinese teacher. He has
also a good knowledge of Man-
darin and Hakka.Those who intend learning the
Chinese language are requested to
write c/o "Hongkong Tele-
graph" office or direct to No. 14,
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Hongkong, 29th Jan., 1912.

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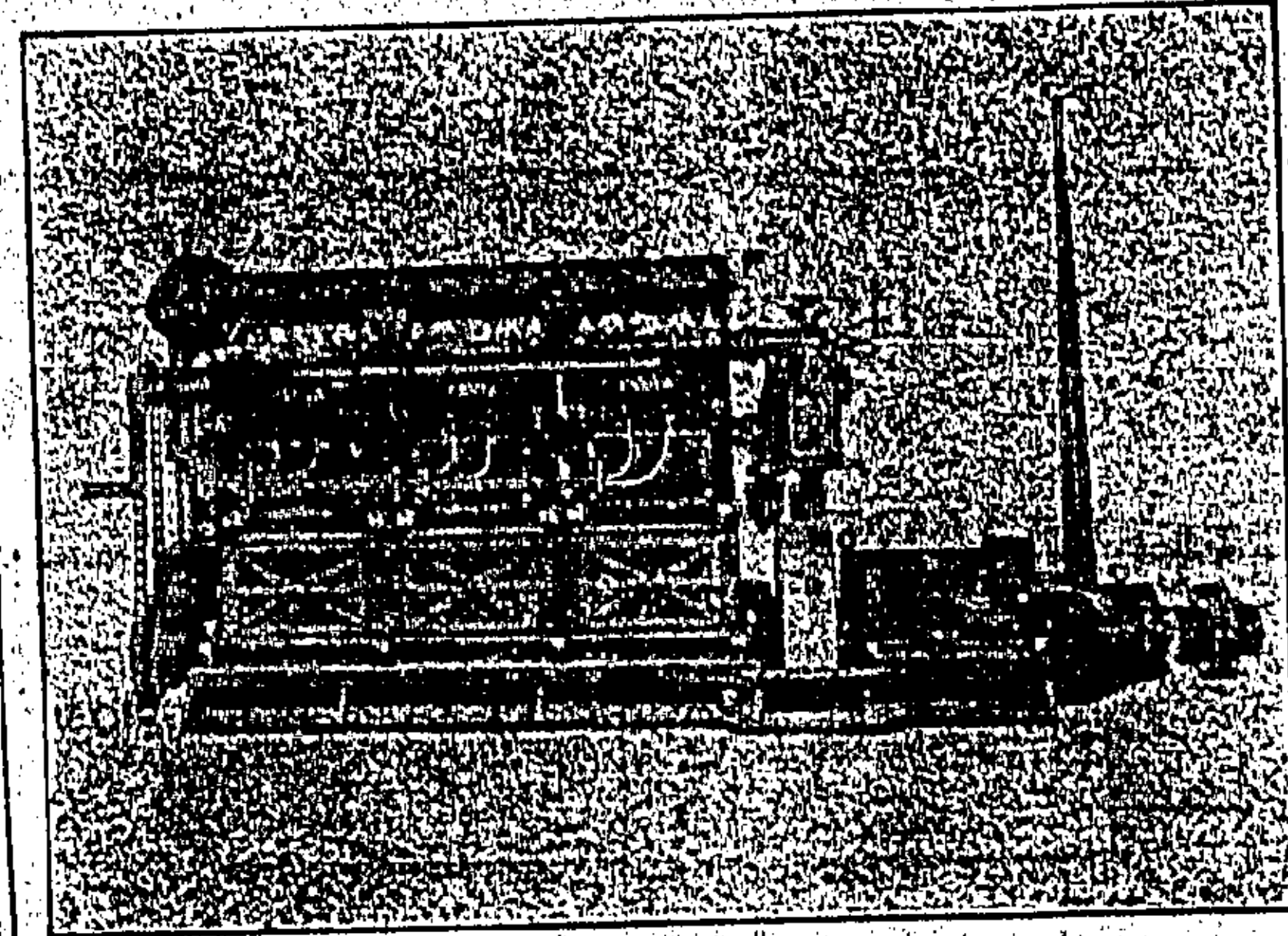
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CONTEMPORARIES.

South China Morning Post.

Winter Campaigns.
To allow the Germans time to
dig themselves into winter quar-
ters would only be playing into
their hands. Whatever the
weather conditions may be will
make no difference to Lord Kitch-
ener's plans. Troops are being
hardened and seasoned and suit-
ably equipped for the severest of
work and as soon as they are
ready they are sent to relieve the
men in the fighting line. In fact
a regular system of reliefs has
already been established whereby
the hardships of life in the
trenches are reduced as far as
compatible with the maintenance
of sufficient force to hold the
enemy in check. Once the army
on the Western front has been
brought up to the strength aimed
at by the Allies the "ring of steel,"
which is the Duke of Enschoten-
berg's graphic way of putting it,
will be welded and no such
"welcome respite" to the enemy
as a protracted cessation of hostil-
ities is likely to be thought of
until complete and crushing
victory has been won.

Daily Press.

Surprise for Germans.
What is really incredible is that
military writers both in the lead-
ing papers of Austria and Ger-
many should exhibit such woeful
ignorance regarding the military
training and fighting capacity of
the British troops, whether they
belong to the United Kingdom,
the Colonies or to India. There
is good reason for saying that the
Germans, who have by this time
had much actual experience of
both the British and the Indian
troops, take a very different view
of their fighting qualities and
military training than is given to
them in the contemptuous refer-
ences we have quoted, and it
will be no empty boast to say that
by the time the end of the war is
reached the people of Germany
and Austria will be much more
greatly impressed with the mili-
tary power of the British Empire
than they are to-day. Our Great
Empire, under the supreme test
of the pressure of war, has proved
its unity and strength in a man-
ner which has been a revelation
to the world and a disagreeable
surprise to the military experts
and diplomats of Germany, who,
contrary to their expectations,
see all classes, all races, all States,
Principalities, Dominions, and
Powers throughout the British
Empire united in resolve and in
effort to uphold our national
honour and to defeat the aggres-
sive aims and objects of Prussian
militarism which, upon the out-
break of the war, the German
Press no longer attempted to
conceal.

China Mail.

Why Germany Hates England.
From many quarters it is be-
coming more and more evident
that Germany's hatred of Eng-
land and everything English is of
a most acrimonious nature. Pre-
vious to the war, it was, of course,
well known that the Germans look-
ed upon the English as their serious
rivals in commerce and as the
nation that, more than any other,
prevented them from attaining
the expansion they so earnestly
longed for. England, as a matter
of fact, no more placed any kind
of obstacle, direct or indirect, in
the path of German colonial
expansion, than she placed in the
path of any other nation. What
caused the German enmity was
simply that England had for
many generations, before the
present mushroom German Em-
pire was realised, built up with
unexampled success in the
world's history an overseas
Empire of vast proportions.
Germany, growing great in wealth
and in scientific achievement,
was embittered by her compara-
tively small success as a coloniser
and apprehensive of the fact that
the vast numbers of German
immigrants to Anglo-Saxon lands
were gradually absorbed by those
countries.

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Hongkong, 18th July, 1913.

GENERAL NEWS.

The Opium Question.
The opium question was the chief topic of discussion at a meeting of the Shanghai Missionary Association held recently in the Union Church Hall. Reports of a committee appointed to go into the matter were received from Rev. J. W. Crofoot and Mr. J. N. Hayward, the latter of whom spoke of meetings with the S.M.O. The Council, he said, would give no assurance of adopting any new attitude until the present opium stocks were disposed of. The report concluded:—"We recommend the continuation of your Committee, and this Association pledges itself to support it with earnest and constant prayer, and to use whatever personal influence any of us may have with ratepayers in order to obtain the promise of their vote in favour of the suppression of the licences when the matter shall come before the ratepayers." The reports were adopted by the Association.

A Charitable Golf Club.
At the annual meeting of the Royal Wimbledon Golf Club, it was stated that a farmhouse on the golf course, capable of accommodating fifteen persons, had been repaired and furnished, and that two Belgian families, numbering ten persons, were already in occupation and maintained at the expense of the club. A fund has been started by the captain, Mr. Tynell Giles, K.C., for this purpose, and nearly £200 already subscribed.

Aeroplane Projectiles.
The steel darts which are being dropped from hostile aeroplanes are capable, it is said, of penetrating a piece of oak one inch thick. In all probability this is understating their effectiveness, for the acceleration due solely to the action of the earth's gravity would cause the dart to arrive on the ground at a high rate of speed. Assuming it to be released 5,000 feet above the earth—lower than which the aviator runs the risk of being brought down—it would be travelling at nearly 600 ft. per second at the earth's surface, or at more than a quarter of the speed at which a bullet leaves the British service rifle.

Death of Dr. Milles.
News has been received in Shanghai of the death in England of Dr. Milles, who for many years practised in the Settlement. He came out in 1884 to join Dr. Macleod and Henderson and for over a quarter of a century he did good work in Shanghai, being prominently connected with the Shantung Road and the General Hospital. Dr. Milles was a very enthusiastic S.V.C. man. Joining the Light Horse on his arrival, he rose from the ranks to the position of Major which he held in 1910 when he retired. He was chief of the S. V. C. Medical Staff. Cross country riding also found in him a keen supporter and he was a member of the Drag, Paper Hunt and other clubs. Deceased leaves a widow and three children, to whom the deep sympathy of many friends in Shanghai will be extended.—*National Review.*

Flemish Art in England.
England has many examples of Flemish art and some of the finest may be seen in a country village church not far from London. This is the little church of St. Andrew, Gt. (n, near Redhill, which stands within Gatton Park. Nearly all the fittings of the church are from Flanders, and were brought here by the fifth Lord Monson in 1834. Thus the wainscoting of the nave, with the painted glass windows, came from the cathedral of Aachen; the pulpit and the altar from Nuremberg, the communion rails from Tongres, the stalls from Ghent, and the carved doors from Rouen.

Sugar in China.
The China Times reports:—"The Ministry of Agriculture and Commerce has decided to effect measures to consolidate the sugar industries in China by: (1) deciding the area to get material; (2) not allowing more than two factories within one area; (3) the sugar refineries to receive government inspection; (4) those who are already engaged in the business should get licences for the same within the next year. Likin to be Abolished.

The Cabinet has decided to abolish the likin. For this purpose special commissioners will make investigations with regard to the measures necessary in the different provinces.

NOTICE



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WHY NOT TRUST THE PEOPLE?

The Certainty of Bad News and What it Means.

Nobody knows why the Government does not take the view that the people are to be trusted. Why not have explained in advance the moral consequence of the fall of Antwerp? Apart from the reinforcement to the submarine and aeroplane strength of Germany by the capture of Antwerp, it is obvious that the Prussian Mephistopheles will use Antwerp to tempt the Turkish Faust into light-hearted mobilisation against the English in Egypt. Kismet! Still, we may get bad news from Egypt.

One possibility is that the Goeben in Breslau might get to Port Said. If allowed to escape from the Straits of Messina, why not from the Dardanelles? We are sure to get bad news if the heads of our great Departments do not stick to their proper jobs. If, however, the Goeben and her consort were to succeed in blocking the Suez Canal, all that would happen would be the diversion of British trade with the Pacific, Indian Ocean, and the Far East to the Cape route or through the Panama Canal. There is nothing fatal in this diversion of sea traffic if it should come about. Inconvenience and loss would undoubtedly be caused; but, after all, there is every reason to expect that the German cruisers in the Dardanelles will be sunk the instant the Turkish tortoise puts its head outside its shell. If not, we have another shot in the locker.

Autumn is the season of typhoid, and though the science of preventive medicine has enormously increased since the Boer War it is not unlikely that the sufferings, suspense, and privations of war may cause a phenomenal sick list in the camps and the trenches.

What then? The patients must be vigorously doctored and tenderly nursed, and we must see to it that no fighting man reaches the sick list from needless exposure or from denial of campaigning necessities.

The monarch who rains bombs on Notre Dame while his heart bleeds for Lourain Cathedral may perhaps rain bombs on London, Glasgow, or even Manchester. Zeppelins without an army behind them are futile. They kill

a few innocent non-combatants, and by exasperating the millions who survive increase recruiting. The destruction of a cathedral or a church gains no military advantage, and leaves for centuries the seed of hatred in the hearts of unborn generations. It was ever thus.

Englishmen do not want to be told to sleep quietly in their beds, to have the realities of the war hidden from them, or to be treated as children who are not to be excited by bad news. Let us know the worst, whatever it is. Upon the people, upon the mothers and fathers of families, the burden of this war is falling as heavily as upon the Governments and the fighting men. We are ready to face the facts whatever they are. To believe what you want to believe without evidence is puerile, yet so many people have told the country that the fall of Antwerp "does not matter." It is well to look at the disaster in the medium of day light.

Antwerp, we are told, is "an empty pistol." The people who use that phrase are mastered by metaphor. If Antwerp in the hands of the Germans is an empty pistol, cartridges of the right calibre are not far off. As the rival shipping port to Amsterdam, Rotterdam, and London, Antwerp in the hands of the Huns is a prize only second in importance to the capture of Paris or the successful disembarkation of an expeditionary force on the coast of Kent.

When the war is over Antwerp as a German port is a master card in the Hohenzollern hand. The pro-German "peace" party will revive then, anxious to terminate the conflict on any terms. The expulsion of the Germans from Antwerp can only be effected by the final, irreparable, and crushing defeat of the German Navy and of the German Army and by the strangulation of German trade.

When the Antwerp pistol is again loaded by the Huns another Wilhelmshaven with greater advantages will exist between easy distance of the North and Dover. At the time of writing it was as if this war would now become a struggle for the possession of Antwerp, and the rest of Belgium. The immediate fruits of the capture of the great city on the Scheldt may not yet be garnered by the Germans, but there is no disguising the fact that the evasion of the Germans from

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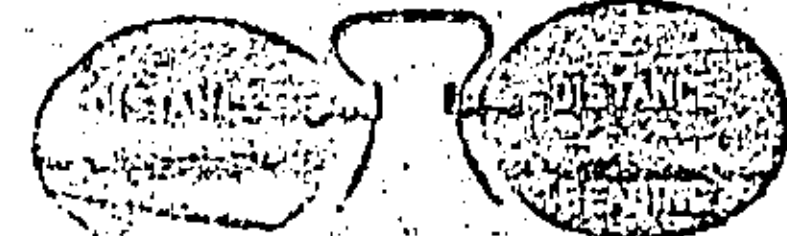
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1a D'AGUILAR STREET.

Antwerp is essential to the safety of these islands.

I have reason to believe that the authorities, who, of course, knew that the fall of Antwerp was inevitable, have been hampered in their operations by naturalised aliens who cannot be touched under existing Acts of Parliament. In consequence of the fall of Antwerp it is to be hoped that an Order-in-Council under the Protection of the Realm Act will be issued forthwith giving power to the Home Secretary to revoke naturalisation papers granted when the country was ignorant of the real intentions of Germany towards the United Kingdom and disbelieved in the reincarnation of Attila. The hanging of one spy may save a thousand lives.

The crushing of Germany and the extermination of the Potsdam gang can be accomplished only by injuring Germany sufficiently to make her weak and weary. No land victory or sea victory is effectual in bringing a nation to

its knees while the enemy's power is unimpaired in men, ships, money, and material resources.

Trafalgar was the most complete naval victory of modern times, but Trafalgar was followed six weeks later by Napoleon's victory of Austerlitz, which, in Pitt's words, "rolled up the map of Europe." Eight long years after Trafalgar the enemy's trade was at last capped, and the defeats at Leipzig and Waterloo were brought about by the stoppage of French sea trade and the enormous rise of prices in France. Until we raise prices in Germany by stopping her imports, the war will continue and bad news is inevitable.

(continued on page 9.)

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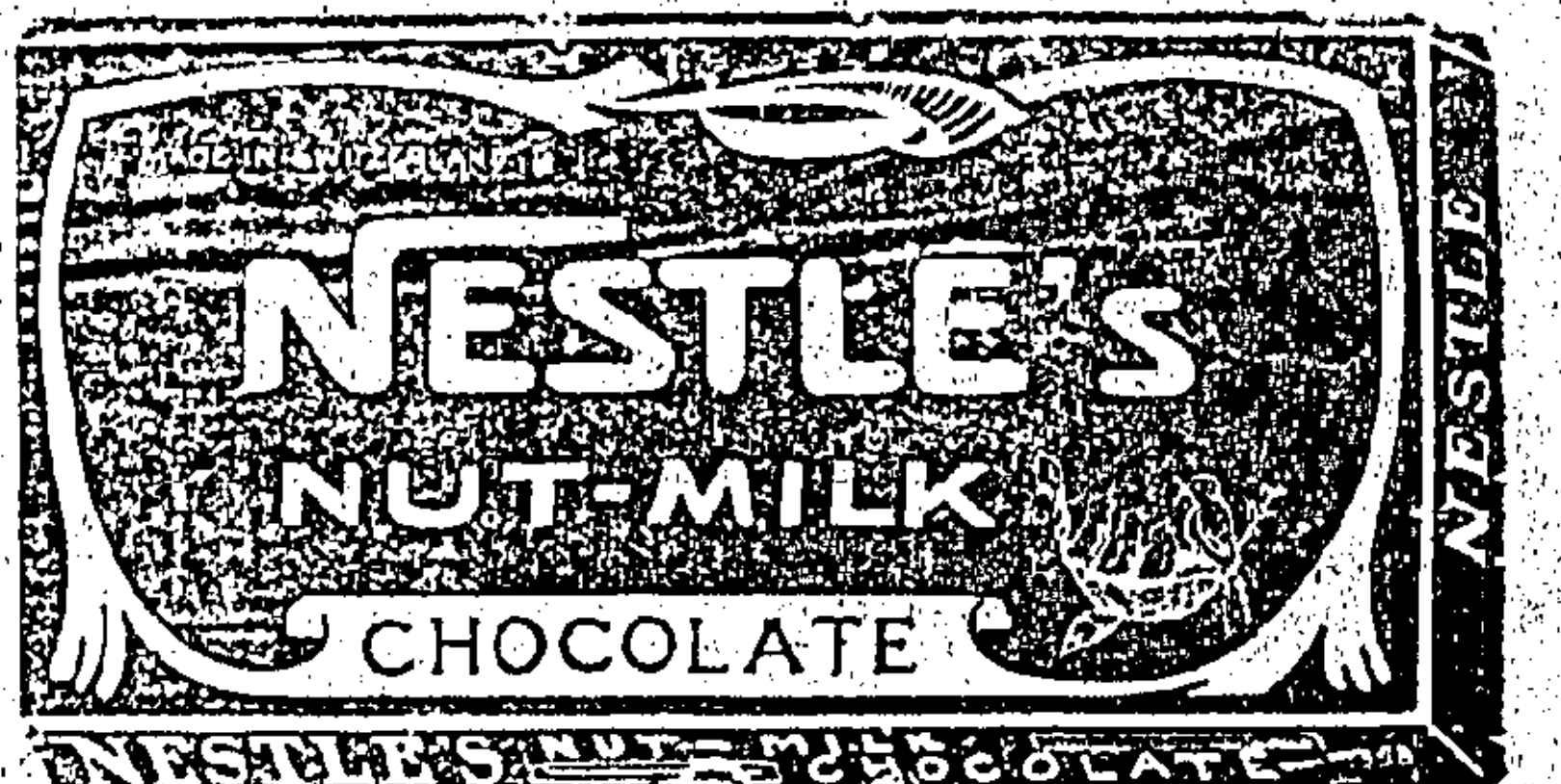
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By Order, "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH."

The Hongkong Telegraph.

HONGKONG, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 11, 1914.

P. W. D. PUZZLES.

We have on many occasions been presented with puzzles, by that hallowed institution known as the Public Works Department, and with tolerable frequency we have asked for possible solutions. In some cases we have succeeded in having matters straightened out somewhat, even if the problem set was not altogether answered. We are again anxious as to the intricacies of road-making, but that which is so problematic to the untrained mind is how the roadmakers contrive to be always in the middle of an undertaking. We feel sure that we have the opinion of those who pay attention to the development of our Colony when we say that very few have ever seen the road-workers either commencing or finishing a road-making job. Whenever one does see anything in this line being undertaken the coolies contrive somehow to be just in the middle of the business. It is certainly one of the unsolved problems that we find before us. In Des Vaux Road and the approach to the ferry on the Kowloon side it appears to be part of the routine of the Department to make a hole somewhere daily.

Then along Nathan Road we are going to have light at night—When, we give no guarantee for, but seeing that the men have been at it for a fortnight we can, without hurrying the overworked P.W.D. officials, hazard the opinion that all should be in order for Easter. For several days the police and tackle obstructed the roads, so that was evidence that some job was being undertaken by the P.W.D. Had it been a private firm there would have been prosecutions for the offence. Another puzzle is why there are no light on the lampless poles at night to indicate to those people who are not blessed with the best of sight that there is something in the middle of the road. In every civilised town in the world one will find small lamps on such poles, about six feet from the ground. Probably when there is a claim brought before the Courts for damage sustained in collision with one of them, the necessary warning light will be supplied. Another thing which our mind fails to grasp is the ornamentation derived by a footpath from a road roller. Yet we have seen a roller left overnight in a street that does not contain a single lamp. We perceive the danger of such a practice as leaving it there, but we hopelessly fail to see any virtue in it. The drains, too, on the peninsula, particularly in the neighbourhood of Carnarvon Road, puzzle one as to the success of their mission, if small is anything to go by. At times the stenoh is more than one's olfactory provision can stand. There should surely be no reason for the continuation of the state of affairs to which we call attention, and whatever the duties are of those who are in charge of these matters—that is to say duties outside those of the Department which at the moment the staff might be called upon to perform—there should be sufficient time left to see that the drains are always kept in proper order. If there is not, it is time that matters were so arranged that there will be time.

The Sanitary Board some time ago pointed out that the health of the citizens was as important as anything else, and they had time arranged for the performance of the superintendence of the work allocated to that Department, and what is possible in the case of the Sanitary Board should be possible in the case of the P.W.D. The convenience of the citizen truly comes next to the health of the citizen, and since it is he who pays for the convenience, and for those institutions to whom that work is relegated, he has a right to expect that the work will be as efficiently done as the work he does for his employer, and, incidentally, that which the employer insists on being done efficiently. It is in no carrying spirit that we deal with this matter; yet, at the same time it is in no half-hearted or apologetic spirit that we call for the rights of the citizen whose interests we are so anxious for.

The Late Mr. Tom Gallen.

We see from American papers that another writer of fiction who had an immense following among a certain class of readers—Mr. Tom Gallen—has died, at the comparatively early age of forty-eight. It is often thrown up against Mr. Gallen that his novels were but a thin and well-watered imitation of Dickens plus Wilkie Collins. To do him justice, he never laid claim to anything in the way of originality; he was an exceedingly modest man, painfully conscious of his somewhat limited education; but he could write brightly, had a quick sense of what is humorous, knew the sort of stuff that English readers—or many of them—want, and gave it them. What one most admired in him was his pluck, in the face of adversity and delicate health. He began life as a board school teacher and later entered upon not well-paid secretarial work. Then came an attack of rheumatic fever which practically crippled him for life—so that he was obliged to keep his bed thereafter for a number of hours every day. His stories were dictated as he lay, and we believe he rarely took pen or pencil in hand. If his work was not of a particularly elevating order, it was at least clean and harmless, and brought pleasure or entertainment to many thousands of people.

The Silver Question.
When people in Hongkong are not discussing the war they fall back on the price of silver. This is not to be wondered at, seeing that every firm in the Colony whose business dealings entail the handling of any quantity of subsidiary coinage is losing no inconsiderable sum every day. To pay the discount on such coins is 19 per cent, and it is, of course, with a chuckle of satisfaction that the private individual receives ninety-five cents when he changes a five dollar bill. But that is only one way of looking at the matter. What about the business man or the company whose takings (as in the case of the Tramway Company, for instance) are mainly in ten-cent pieces? Will the office staff, the wholesale supply people, the rent or rate collector etc., take their payment in this silver? Will the banks accept it? Every business man knows to his cost that the banks certainly will accept it—provided he is willing to pay down 119 cents to the dollar!

"Business as Usual."
Of course there are circumstances over which no one has any control. No one in Hongkong can help the fact that the war has put an end to Canton's export trade and has consequently—since Canton must still continue to buy Hongkong commodities and to pay for them in small silver—flooded this Colony with subsidiary money. The question of blame or responsibility does not arise till we come to considering the fact that the banks will not accept these coins other than at a ruinous discount, and that, even on hard dollars, the man who "banks" must be prepared to lose somewhere about ten per cent. When the Chinese took fright at the beginning of the war and withdrew their money, the banks paid out in hard dollars at par; yet, to-day, they will not take these back unless at a discount, nor is a tradesman content to take his "little bill" in hard dollars. Has the Government no power to deal with these things? Surely this is not "Business as usual." The Government knows well enough that most firms are just now labouring under heavy handicaps. Is it right that the unavoidable should be made harder to bear by the addition of avoidable difficulties?

Prison Without Cells.

Washington, October 28.—A prison without cells and with no silence rule is to be built near Washington for the District prisoners now sent to Federal prisons. In this prison the dreams of social workers will be realised. The aim will be to send the social derelicts forth after their term as wage earners and reformed citizens. The prison or reformatory, as its sponsors call it, will be located on a 15,000-acre site near Occoquan, the present District workhouse.

DAY BY DAY.

HAPPINESS IS NOT LIKE A LARGE AND BEAUTIFUL GEM, SO UNCOMMON AND RARE THAT ALL SEARCH FOR IT IS IN VAIN. ALL EFFORTS TO OBTAIN IT HOPELESS! BUT IT CONSISTS OF A SERIES OF SMALLER AND COMMONER GEMS, GROUPED AND SET TOGETHER, FORMING A PLEASANT AND GRACEFUL WHOLE.—Smiles.

The Weather.
Lower level 8 a.m. Temp. 62; fine.

At the Peak 8 a.m. Temp. 53; fine.

The Mails.
American Mail.—Due to arrive to-day.

Siberian Mail.—Arrive to-day.
Siberian Mail.—Closes to-morrow at 11 a.m.

Count the Columns.
Yesterday the *Telegraph* published 36 columns of solid reading matter. To-day there will be 36 published.

The Dollar.
The rate of the dollar on demand to-day is 1s 9.11-16d.

Term Ends.
The autumn term of the Hongkong University ends to-day.

His Excellency.
His Excellency the Governor, Lady May and family moved into Government House from Mountain Lodge to-day.

Phoenix Club "Smoker."
We call attention to the fact that a smoking concert will be held at the Phoenix Club to-morrow night, commencing at nine o'clock.

Alleged Absconding Fok.
A Chinese, of 64, Bonham Strand, reports to the police that his foki, Lau Shik-chi, stole \$11,400, money which he had collected for the firm, and has absconded.

For the Office.
From the Hongkong Parcel Express and Storage Co., agents in Hongkong for the Caldwell Shipping Co., of Chicago, we have received an extremely dainty and useful paper-weight issued by the former firm.

Attractive Window Display.
The shop window of Messrs. Ullmann, the well-known jewellers, in Queen's Road, shows a seasonable display of goods that might very well serve for presents for the artistically-inclined. In addition to the usual ornaments inseparable from a store of this nature, the firm is exhibiting some fine models to be lit up with electric light. The beauty of the modelling can be seen by day but the models are at their best when night falls and they are lit up in the fashion that the designers meant. A smith working at his forge and a little boy kindling a fire are both reproduced with fine effect.

SATURDAY'S BOXING.

All the Men fit for the Contests.

The boxing fixture for Saturday evening, at the City Hall, will be a welcome change in the sporting functions of the Colony. There is nothing the Hongkong sportsman likes better than to see some well-fought contests, and, thanks to the promoter of the events here, Mr. F. E. Hall, the best of the fighting men in, and visiting, the Colony are given an opportunity of stepping in the ring and entertaining those who are enthusiastic in the direction of fistio displays. Not only have the names of the men and the bouts been well advertised, but the men themselves, in many instances, have been doing their training at the City Hall, and those who intend investing in a ticket for the tournament have been able to see for themselves what kind of a show they are about to patronise. The new men have impressed those who have seen them at work and those men, we know need no recommendation to the "fans" of Hongkong.

Of the fit men who impressed us most Richards comes out on top with Colquitt a good second. Richards should be seen to advantage, as should Colquitt. Booking has opened at Montague's and we have every reason to believe that the house will be a good one.

NOTES ON THE CRISIS.

A HARD BLOW TO GERMANY.

How She Is Swept from the Seas.

The cheeriest piece of news received for many a day past came to hand yesterday in the announcement that the remnant of Germany's active Fleet had been destroyed by a British squadron. Ever since their escape from Evertown waters, the Scharnhorst and the Gneisenau had proved quite as elusive as the wily Emden, and though they had established no such record as the last-named cruiser in sinking merchant vessels, the fact that they went so long unaccounted for caused a deal of concern to shipping people. In the matter of inflicting actual damage to Britain's cause, however, these two warships, with the assistance of the other three German boats with which they succeeded in linking up, did far more valuable work than the Emden, for it was these vessels which sent the Good Hope and the Monmouth to the bottom of the sea. That was their last bit of work, though, and it is somewhat satisfying to know that so soon after the fight off Valparaiso our warships should be able to mete out to the Scharnhorst, the Gneisenau and the Leipzig the same fate which fell to the Good Hope and the Monmouth.

The Only Safe Place.
Germany's strength at sea is now represented by three small cruisers—the Dresden, the Nürnberg and the Karlsruhe. Two of these are steaming hard to save their skins, if they are not already accounted for, and it may be taken for granted that the Karlsruhe is somewhere in hiding, afraid to show herself for fear of encountering a deadly British shell. It is true that there are two other German boats which have not suffered the extreme fate of the Scharnhorst, the Emden and the other two, but one of these is safely bottled up in an African river and the other is a compulsory guest at Honolulu. Thus we find Germany, the great and mighty naval Power, represented on the seven seas by three little boats whose combined tonnage is not more than that of one first-class British cruiser! Britain can now claim absolute and unchallenged supremacy at sea, for not only are all the straying enemy warships now roped in, but the great German Battle Fleet still skulks in the Kiel Canal, the only safe spot left for German warships in the wide world.

The Admiralty.
When we met with the little misfortune off the coast of Chili a few weeks ago, there was certainly some delay in getting official information through, and when it did come, it was not of a very enlightening character. People were asking for fuller details, without any regard for the effect of that information on future events. What the public wanted was news, and the Admiralty, and the unfortunate newspapers as well, were blamed at every street corner for their dilatoriness and for other things as well. After the announcement yesterday which, in an unvarnished manner, told of the magnificent victory of the British Navy off the Falklands, no doubt people will be more rational.

Why the News Lacked Detail.
The level-headed man, though he is apt, like all mortals, to be carried away occasionally in these stressful times, will now perceive that a report on what happened in the Chilean battle might very seriously have prejudiced the accomplishment of the wipe-out of the commerce-menace. The Admiralty was just as upset as the people that we should have lost ships on the former occasion, but where the Admiralty saw the only effective way of giving back more than we took, by a game that has won the contest, the people could see nothing, and in their blindness cried out for all manner of incredible and impossible retaliation. We have no doubt that the layman will now realise his limitations as to the conduct of naval warfare and leave to those who are sailors the conduct of their affairs just as

SMALL CASES.

A Separate Court List Proposed.

In connection with the small cases that often come before the Paines Judge in the Summary Court, Mr. Justice Gompertz made an important announcement this morning. He pointed out that representations had been made to him that it would be more satisfactory in the interests of litigants in the Court if the solicitors who were engaged would candidly come to him and admit they had no defence. It had been put to him that in these cases he could put them in a Summary List which he could run through rapidly. He did not know how it would work, but he was quite prepared to give it a trial. He thought, by doing this, matters might be expedited and he was sure the profession would record his efforts.

THE YELLOW DRAGON.

We have to acknowledge the receipt of the current copy of the *Queen's College* monthly magazine—*The Yellow Dragon*. In the editorial notes we find many interesting details concerning masters and boys, past and present; a great deal about one William Gallows (whose name, let us trust, is not prophetic) and the statement that "the *Sydney Bulletin* is the *Yellow Dragon* of Australia," from which we gather that journalism in the Antipodes is beginning to look up at last. "Travel in time of stress" is continued in a chatty and breezy manner, while the list of sports items shows that the school does not mean to be "left." A native poet essays a translation into Chinese—with what success we are, unfortunately, not qualified to say—of the old "Animula vagula," etc., and a letter, signed "Small Fry," discusses the shark story related in a previous issue. An article on the ornithomancy is amusingly written, albeit "hibernates" is spelt with a y (woy, woy?), and there are some good notes descriptive of Port Said. All told, a very entertaining number.

he would leave the handling of the last to the cobbler.

Perhaps Natural after all.
Of course we recognise that in happy moments it is very easy to parade logic, and to say how people should and should not act, but we must not forget that the British people, along with those of the Allied nations, are passing through a period that has never been equalled in history for its nerve-racking effects. For years they have realised the menace to peace which the bragging Kaiser and his shadow-fighting senior son have been. They have read time after time the speeches which contained subtle insults to Britain and have heard the toast: "Am Tag." So much have they experienced of this impudence that it is not to be wondered at now, when their country is answering those insults with the blood of its constituents, people should get just a little hasty and beyond themselves sometimes.

V. C.'s for Indians.
It is a matter for gratification that two of our brave Indian soldiers have been awarded the Victoria Cross. They are the first of our dusky warriors to be so honoured, for it was only on the King's visit to India at the time of the Delhi Darbar that the officers and men of the native Indian Army were made eligible for the distinction. The announcement then made to that effect in His Majesty's speech was received with the utmost satisfaction throughout the Empire, for it was a regrettable anomaly, quite out of keeping with British traditions, that, however great an act of valour an Indian soldier might perform, he was precluded from receiving the greatest honour which the King-Emperor could bestow on his troops. And it is the more gratifying still to feel that the great life and death struggle between England and Germany, in which India has been so proud to take a part, should be the first occasion on which the honour should fall to so worthy recipients.

SAVED BY A PIPE.

GRAPHIC STORY OF SOLDIER'S BRAVERY.

Hongkong Men Always to the Fore.

I write under date November 2, having witnessed an attack that will adorn the pages of history—a chapter that will immortalise the men of Hongkong. For seven days we lay in the sodden trenches, chilled to the very marrow by the bitter easterly wind that blew with hurricane force over our heads. Three miles away the enemy, we were told, were strongly entrenched at a well covered by artillery of the heavy order from which our men had suffered so seriously at... Here and there men were catching a few moments' sleep, the first for forty-eight hours, whilst others carried on whispered conversation based for the most part on the prospects of the morrow. All thoughts of comfort were dead. How could they be otherwise in such circumstances? Dawn, long waited for, came at last, and the brilliant stars were hidden under the snow-white clouds of the early morn.

Barely had the sun's rays shed their light over the land when shells in number burst high over our heads. We were ordered to lie tight and to make no move that would indicate our location. Hour after hour the shells continued to whistle through the air and to burst in and about the trenches we had deserted the night before. No aeroplanes were brought into operation, however, and we were not easy to find. Thus the day passed on, every man with nerves strained, every heart violently beating under the restraint of the order which prohibited attack. Night again spread its soft mantle across the earth and the boys expected a period of relief from the strain of the day. But this was not to be. The order came to advance and penetrate the barbed wire entanglements which treacherously lay ahead of us about a mile away. With the stealth of panthers the men crept forward, moving slowly and cautiously over the broken ground until their goal was reached. Then out rang the shot of an out post and in a few minutes the fiercest encounter in the experience of the man took place. The ground was torn by shells, rifle fire mowed down our gallant men like sheaves of corn before a scythe. Our heavy guns then got the range and, after seven hours of the most desperate exchanges, succeeded in silencing the enemy's life-destroying arms.

Just as success was gained the Colonel was hit with a fragment of a shell and so badly injured that his life was despaired of. In delirium he rolled about for an hour, and the surgeon looked grave. At length the delirium passed away and he lay as peacefully as though his soul had departed. "Give him what he will take, nurse," said one of the surgeons as he looked with pity on the seemingly dying form. Many attempts were made to give him nourishment, but in vain. The silence of a graveyard prevailed, not a sound could be heard near his tent. Anxiously the nurse waited by her patient's side, ready to do all that was in human power to save a life so dear to his regiment. For hours there was not a move from the patient, and in the monotony of her watch she closed her eyes. She heard a voice, she was sure. It was the voice of the Colonel, too. Oh! how long had she slept? What was he asking for? A pipe? Yes, a pipe. He wanted a smoke. How could she gratify the wish? There wasn't a smoke to be had. Then a man from Hongkong named... tendered his pouch—the only tobacco left with the man; a supply sent out in response to the local fund to supply the boys at the front. The Colonel smoked. He recovered and to-day he is fighting again. Yes, saved. Thanks to a pipe.

[The only fault with this story is that it is not true. But it is a fact, nevertheless, that a smoke to the boys in the trenches is like life itself. The *Telegraph* Fund for the purpose of providing the men at the front with tobacco and cigarettes is now open and awaits your contribution.—Ed.]

PUBLIC AUCTION.

GEO. P. LAMMERT.

AUCTIONEER, SHARE &
GENERAL BROKERTHE Undersigned has received
instructions to sell by Public
Auction onSATURDAY,
the 12th December, 1914, com-
mencing at 11 a.m., at his Sales
Rooms, Duddell Street
(for account of the concerned)
WITHOUT RESERVE
A Large Consignment of
Swallow Drawn Work and Em-
broideriescomprising—
Bedsprings, Table cloths and
Napkins to match, Tea Cloths,
Table Runners, Pillow & Cushion
Covers, Dress and Blouse
Lengths, etc.Embroidered Silk Crepe and
Pongee Dress and Blouse
Lengths, Silk Shawls, etc., etc.,
also14 Carved Ivory Photo Frames
10 Carved Sandalwood Boxes
15 Pieces Pongee SilkOn view from Friday, the
11th December, 1914.Catalogues will be issued.
Terms—Cash on delivery.GEO. P. LAMMERT,
Auctioneer.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—SAILING
YACHT "GLEN" (Hay-
ward-Hays Design) with or
without motor. Can be inspected
at any time at Ah King's
Slipway. Apply GEO. P. LAM-
MERT.

NOTICE

AMERICAN DENTIST, RY.
PORCELAIN FILLINGS.
The Latest Improvement for
Lasting Workmanship and Pain-
less Operations. No charge for examination.
Fees moderate. Diplomas, Tokyo.Dr. T. YAMASAKI,
34, Queen's Road Central
(Corner of Flower Street.)
Telephone 62.

CONSIGNEES

THE AMERICAN AND
MANCHURIAN LINE.NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.
FROM NEW YORK and
SINGAPORE.

THE Steamship

"CITY OF NORWICH,"

Captain McMillan, having
arrived from the above Port, Con-
signees of Cargo are hereby
informed that their goods are be-
ing landed at their risk into the
Godowns of the Hongkong and
Kowloon Wharf and Godown
Company, Limited, Kowloon, and
stored at Consignees' risk and
expense.All broken, chafed, and damag-
ed goods are to be left in the
godowns, where they will be
examined on Monday, 14th inst.,
at 10 a.m.All Claims must be presented
within FIFTEEN DAYS of the
steamer's arrival here, after which
date they cannot be recognized.No Claims will be admitted
after the goods have left the God-
owns, and all Goods remaining
undelivered after the 14th instant
will be subject to rent.No Fire Insurance has been
effected.Bills of Lading will be count-
ersigned bySHEWAN TOMES & CO.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 6th December, 1914.

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVI-
GATION CO., LTD.From CALCUTTA, PENANG
& SINGAPORE.

THE Company's Steamship

"KUTSANG"

having arrived from the above
ports, consignees of cargo by her
are hereby informed that their
goods will be delivered from
alongside.Cargo impeding the discharge
or remaining on board after noon
the 9th inst. will be landed at
Consignees' risk and expense.No Fire Insurance will be
effected.Bills of Lading will be counter-
signed by—JARDINE, MATHESON
& Co., Ltd.General Managers,
Hongkong, 7th December, 1914.Don't forget after the Show
rper, and Light Refreshments
AT EXANDRA CAFE,
Open till Midnight.

ENTERTAINMENTS.

"ROLL UP, BOYS!"

Come and see the Fighting Spirit of the British Bulldogs.

GREAT BOXING TOURNAMENT

To be held at the CITY Hall, Hongkong, TO-MORROW NIGHT.

December 12th, 1914.

Great Lightweight Contest—15 ROUNDS.

For the Lightweight Championship of the Colony

SAPPER RICHARDS v. SEAMAN FETHWICK.

R. E. Lig. weight Champion (Triumph) Challenger.

(Triumph) Challenger.

10 ROUND Contest For the Amateur Lightweight

Champion of the Colony

Signalman Lamb v. holder. v. Seaman Simmonds challenger.

8 ROUNDS Middleweight Contest

Seaman Smith (Triumph) v. Private Colquitt (Tamar).

6 ROUNDS Featherweight Contest

Stoker Turner (Triumph) v. Private Buckley (Tamar).

6 ROUNDS Contest

Nigger Jackson Hongkong v. Kid Marriott Hongkong.

Reference: Commander Beckwith, R.N. Judge: Commander Blackwood, R.N.

Booking at MOUTRIE'S

COMMENCE AT 8 P.M. SHARP.

Ringside \$5, Stalls \$3, Balcony \$2, Pit \$1

F. E. HALL—Promoter.

VICTORIA THEATRE.

FRIDAY, 11th December.

and for a few nights only.

The Great Sensational Dramatic Film

"THE USURER'S SON"

4,000 feet long—in 3 parts.

Which caused a great sensation in London a few months ago.

Also

The Magnificent Picture

in 2 parts

"The Old Colonel's Gratitude"

Saturday, 12th December.

Special Engagement of the Famous Artists

BERT FLATT & FLO BROOKS.

BIJOU SCENIC THEATRE.

TO-NIGHT!

TO-NIGHT!!

"PATHE'S BRITISH WAR GAZETTE"

5th Series—Length 1,500 Feet.

Showing the latest scenes connected with the great Crisis.

Also

some exceedingly comic and interesting pictures.

Mr. BERT FLATT and Miss FLO BROOKS

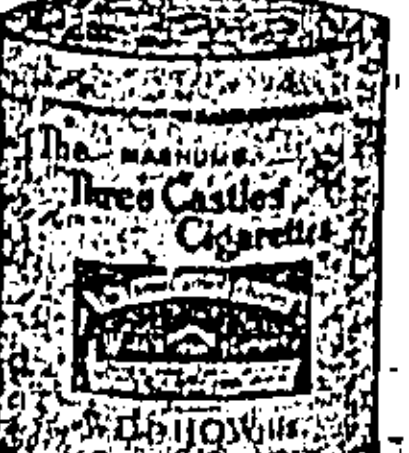
Comedy Sketch Artists. Last 2 Nights.

Watch for the great pictures

WELLS & BLAKE FIGHT—Length 3,500 Feet.

"ROCAMBOLE" 3rd Series—Length 7,000 Feet.

NOTICES.



"THREE CASTLES" MAGNUMS CIGARETTES.

There are now packed in each tin of Magnums Cigarettes

4 coupons and in return for 100 of these coupons we will

send you a GOOSE QUILL SILVER CIGARETTE HOLDER

enclosed in a neat leather case fitted with a spare goose quill.

Send coupons to—

W. D. & H. O. WILLS,

Agents—British-American Tobacco Company, Limited,

HONGKONG.

MAKE IT A HABIT—USE REGULARLY.

Perfect sanitation being so necessary for health, disinfection is
imperative. Make a practice of using IZAL every day—just a
little, diluted with water—pouring it down drains, sinks and w.c.s.
and sprinkling it in dustbins or other harbours of filth. Get IZAL,
because it positively kills disease
germs, stops infection and instantly
removes bad smells.IZAL—the guaranteed disinfectant
of unrivalled strength—is the pioneer
modern high power germicide.Officially adopted throughout the
British Empire.Mixes equally well with salt, brackish
or fresh water.Write for Free Booklets—"Practical
Disinfection"
and
"Rules of Health."One Gallon of IZAL makes 400
gallons of efficient disinfecting
fluid.

AGENTS:

W. R. LOXLEY & CO.,

YORK BUILDINGS.

TRIUMPH OF
CONCENTRATION.

OFFICIAL MARKET PRICES

Hongkong, December 4, 1914.

BUTCHER MEAT.

	Cts.
Beef Sirloin & Prime Cut—Mei Lung Pa	lb. 21
" Corned—Ham Ngau Yuk	" 21
" Roast—Shiu	" 21
" Breast—Ngau Lam	" 21
" Soup—Tong Yuk	" 18
" Steak—Ngau Yuk Pa	" 22
" do.,—Sirloin—Ngau Lau	" 33
" Sausages—Ngau Cheung	" 28
Bullock's Brains—No	per set 12
" Tongue, fresh—Ngau Li	each 50
" corned—Ham Ngau Li	" 60
" Head—Ngau Tau	" \$1.20
" Heart—Ngau Sum	lb. 14
" Hump, Salt—Ngau Kin	" 22
" Feet—Ngau Keuk	each 12
" Kidneys—Ngau Yiu	" 12
" Tail—Ngau Mei	" 20
" Liver—Ngau Kon	lb. 13
" Tripe (undressed)—Ngau To	" 6
Calves' Head & Feet—Ngau Tsai-tau-keuk	set \$1.20
Mutton Chop—Yeung Pei Kwai	lb. 26
" Leg—Yeung Pei	" 26
" Shoulder—Young Shau	" 24
" Saddle—	" 27
Pigs Chittlings—Chu Chong	" 27
" Brains—Chu No	per set 24
" Feet—Chu Keuk	lb. 14
" Fry—Chu Chap	" 16
" Head—Chu Tau	" 16
" Heart—Chu Sam	each 12
" Kidneys—Chu Yiu	" 18
" Liver—Chu Kon	lb. 30
Pork Chop—Chu Pai Kwai	" 26
" Corned—Ham Chu Yuk	" 30
" Leg—Chu Pei	" 30
" Fat or Lard—Chu Yau	" 20
Sheep's Head and Feet—Yeung Tau Keuk	set 60
" Heart—Yeung Sam	each 8
" Kidneys—Yeung Yiu	" 12
" Liver—Yeung Kon	" 27
Sucking Pigs to order—Chu Tsai	" 22
Suet, Beef—Shang Ngau Yau	" 22
" Mutton—Shang Yeung Yau	" 27
Veal—Ngau Tsai Yuk	" 19
" Sausages—Ngau Tsai Cheung	" 20
Lard—Chu Yau	" 22

POULTRY.

	Cts.
Chicken—Kai Tsai	lb. 30
Capon, Large, Small—Sin Kai	" 30
Ducks—Ap	" 24
Doves—Pan Kau	" 18
Eggs, Hen—Kai Tai (cooking)	per doz 24
Fowls, Canton—Kai	lb. 34
" Hainan—Hoi Nam Kai	" 28
Geese—Ngo	" 24
Pigeons, Canton—Pak Kap	each 30
" Hoibow—Hoi How Pak Kap	" 25
Suif—Sha Tsui	each 23
Turkeys, Cook—Fo Kai Kung	lb. 65
" Hen, " " Na	" 45

FISH.

	Cts.
Barbel—Ka Yu	lb. 18
Bream—Pin Yu	" 20
Canton Fresh Water Fish—Hoi Sin Yu	" 17
Carp—Li Yu	" 22
Catfish—Chik Yu	" 15
Codfish—Man Yu	" 16
Crabs—Hai	" 24
Cuttle Fish—Muk Yu	" 18
Dab—Sha Mang Yu	" 14
Dace—Wong Mei Lap	" 15
Dog Fish—Tit To Sha	" 12
Eels, Conger—Hoi Man	" 13
" Fresh water—Tam Sui Yu	" 20
Eels, Yellow—Wong Sin	" 32
Fishes—Tin Kai	" 33
Garoupa—Shek Pan	" 45
Gudgeon—Pak Kap Yu	" 18
Herrings—Tao Pak	" 25
Halibut—Cheung Kwan Kap	" 28
Labrus—Wong Fa Yu	" 26
Loach—Wu Yu	" 26
Lobsters—Lung Ha	" 30
Mackerel—Chi Yu	" 20
Monk Fish—Mong Yu	" 32
Mullet—Chai Yu	" 20
Oysters—Shang Ho	" 24
Parrot Fish—Kai Kung Yu	" 12
Perch—Tau Lo	" 24
Pike—Fa Pau Fong	" 18
P. aice—Pan Yu	" 14
Pomfret, Black—Hak Chong	" 28
Pomfret, White—Pak Chong	" 32
Prawns—Ming Ha	" 40
Ray—Pai Pa Sha	" 12
Rock Fish—Shak Kiu Kung	" 18
Roach—Ohun Yu	" 12
Salmon—Ma Yu	" 35
Shark—Sha Yu	" 8
Skate—Po Yu	" 10
Shrimps—Ha	" 24
Snapper—Lap Yu	" 32
Soles—Tat Sha Yu	" 32
Tench—Wan Yu	" 20
Turbot—Oho How Yu	" 20
Turtles, small, fresh water—Kenk Yu	" 64

FRUITS.

	Cts.
Almonds—Bang Yan	lb. 35
Apples (California)—Kam Shan Ping Kho	" 18
" (Chico)—Tie Chun Ping Kho	" 18
" Small—Hoi Tong	" 18
Bananas, fragrant, Canton—San Shing Heung Chiu	lb. 18
" (brides), Macao—San Heung Chiu	" 3
Chestnuts, Chinese—Fong Lai	" 18

肉食

Carambola—Yeung To	10	每担
Coconuts—Ye Tse	each 12	椰子
Grapes—Po Tai Tse	lb. 30	金象標
Lemons, China—Ling Mang	" 8	山標
" America—Kam Shan Ling Mang	" 10	荔枝乾
Licenses Dried—Lai Chi, small Stone	" 30	
" Fresh	" 10	
Oranges, (Canton)—Shan-shang Tim Ching	lb. 10	甜橙
" Sweet	" 10	山標
Pears, (American)—Kam Shan Shoot Lay	" 10	沙梨
" (Canton), Cooking—Sha Li	" 10	花生
Peanuts—Fa Shang	" 10	紅
Pearlons Large—Hung Tse	" 10	本地
Pine-apples, 1st quality—Pan Ti Po Lo	each 10	中等
" 2nd—Chung-tang Po Lo	" 10	大
Plantain—Tai Chiu	lb. 3	紅
Plums—Swatow, Hung Lai	" 15	上海
Pumelo, Siam—Chim Lo Yau	each 15	合
" Shanghai—Lo Kwai	" 15	山
Walnuts—Hop To	lb. 15	
" Green—Sang Hop Tse	" 15	
Water Melon—(Am.) Kom Sau Sai Kwa	each 10	

VEGETABLES, &c.

Artichokes, Shanghai—Sheung-hoi Ah Chi	lb. 10	丁
Chenck	" 10	澳門
Beans, (French), Macao—Oh Moon Pin Tau	" 10	沿
" (French) Shanghai—Sheung Hai Pin	" 10	港
" Sprout—Ah Choi	" 10	紅
" Long—Tau Kok	" 10	頭
Beet Root—Fung Choi Tau	each 8	青
Bitter Squash—Fa Kwa	" 8	瓜
Brijals, Green—Ching Yuan Kwa	" 8	青
" Red—Hung Ko	" 6	菜
Cabbage, Chinese, (common)—Kai Tsoi	" 10	金
Cabbage, Shanghai—Ye Tse	" 14	菜
Cane Shoots, bunch—Kau Shan	lb. 8	金
Carrots—Kam Suon	" 12	金
Celery, Chiu see—Tong Kan Tsoi	" 12	金
Chillies Dried—Ken Lap Chiu	" 30	金
" Red—Hung Fa Chiu	" 18	金
" Green—Ching Lap Chiu	" 12	金
Curry Stuff, English—Ka Li Chu Liu	" 10	金
Cucumbers—Ching Kwa	each 2	金
Garlic—Sun Tau	lb. 8	金
Ginger, young—Sun Tse Keung	" 6	金
" old—Lo Keung	" 8	金
Horse Radish, Shanghai—Lik Kan	" 15	金
Indian Corn—Sek Mai	each 6	金
Lettuce—Yeung Shang Tsoi	" 1	金
Water Chestnuts—Ma Tai	lb. 6	金
" Mandarin—Kwai Lam Ma Tai	" 8	金
Mushrooms, Fresh—Shang Cho Ko	" 35	金
Musk Melon, Amer.—Kam-san Hong Kwa	each 12	金
Okra	lb. 12	金
Onions Bombay—Yeung Chong Tau	" 8	金
" Green—Shang Chong	" 8	金
" Shanghai—Sheung-hoi Chong Tau	" 8	金
Paraley—Kai Tai	lb. 8	金
Green Peas—Ching Tau	lb. 1	金
Potatoes, Sweet—Kau Shu	" 3	金
" Shanghai—Sheung-hoi Shu Tse	" 3	金
" Japan—Yut Pan Shu Tse	" 3	金
" American—Fa Ki Shu Tse	" 8	金
" Foochow—Fook-chow Shu Tse	" 3	金
Purpkin—Tong Kwa	" 3	金
Radish—Hung Lo Pak Tse	" 5	金
Phubarb (Fresh)—Tai Wong	" 12	金
Sage—Tse So	" 8	金
Shallots—Kon Chong Tau	" 8	金
Sprach—Yin Tsoi	" 5	金
Tomatoes—Fau Ke	" 8	金
Taro—Wu Tau	" 5	金
Turip, Punt, (Long)—Lo Pak	" 5	金
" English—Yeung Lo Pak	" 5	金
Vegetable Marrow—Chit Kwa	" 4	金
" (American)—Kam-san Chit Kwa	" 4	金
Water Cress—Sai Yeung Tsoi	" 15	金
" Lily root—Lin Ngau	" 6	金
Yams—Ta Shu	" 8	金
" English—Yeung Kan Choi	" 10	金
" Tau	" 10	金

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DIARY OF WAR.

COUNTRIES AT WAR.

Germany	Britain.
Austria	Russia.
Turkey	France.
	Belgium.
	Japan.
	Serbia.
	Montenegro.

ARMY TERMS EXPLAINED.

Army corps is a complete army on a small scale in itself. The strength varies from 35,000 to 45,000 men.

Division is a force of infantry, cavalry, and artillery, usually with a strength of from 15,000 to 20,000 men.

Brigade is a force of infantry or cavalry. The infantry brigade is from 4,000 to 7,000 strong. The cavalry brigade is from 1,000 to 2,000 strong.

Regiment of infantry is from 2,000 to 4,000 strong. A cavalry regiment is from 500 to 1,000 men strong.

Squadron of cavalry is from 150 to 200 men strong.

Battery of artillery in the British and French armies has 6 guns and about 200 men. In the German Army consists of 4 guns and 150 men. In the Russian Army it consists of 8 guns and 250 men.

Events that Brought it About.

1878.—Berlin Congress charges Austria-Hungary with the occupation of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

1935.—Austria-Hungary saves Serbia from destruction by Bulgaria.

1908.—Tariff war between Austria-Hungary and Serbia.

1908.—Annexation of Bosnia and Herzegovina by Austria-Hungary.

1912.—Serbo-Bulgarian Alliance with a clause against Austria.

1913.—Serbia thrown back from the Adriatic in favour of an independent Albania.

1914.—June 28.—Archduke Franz Ferdinand and Countess assassinated by a Serbian student at Sarajevo.

July 23.—Austria-Hungarian Note delivered to Serbia demanding suppression of Pan-Serbian movement and punishment of accomplices in assassinations. Answer required by 6 p.m. same day.

July 24.—Details of Note published and proved unexpected severe. Serbians refuse to accept. Serbians will suffer no third party to interfere between Austria and Serbia.

July 25.—Russian Cabinet meets; announced that mobilisation proceeds forthwith.

Since Fighting Began.

July 27.—Serbian troops aboard Danube steamer fire on Austrian troops; engagement between Sir Edward Grey announces his efforts to arrange conferences of Ambassadors.

July 28.—Austria declares war on Serbia. Germany considers Sir Edward Grey's suggested conference has no prospect of success.

July 30.—British First Fleet leaves Portland under sealed orders. Belgrade in flames.

July 31.—Germany asks Russia for explanation of her mobilisation. Attack on Belgrade continues. Martial law in Germany. London Stock Exchange closed.

August 1.—Austrian Reserve called out. German ultimatum to France and Russia, expiring at noon. Italy declares neutrality. Evidence of Australian loyalty. Bank of England rate 10 per cent. Germany declares war. First shots fired by Russian frontier patrol on Germans near Proskent; no casualties.

August 2.—British cabinet meets and adjourns till evening. Ososacks invade Germany near Biala. Germans invade France near Oirey. Germans enter Luxembourg. Germany promises indemnity to Luxembourg.

August 3.—Severe fighting on River Drin between Serbians and Austrians. Patriotic scenes outside Buckingham Palace.

August 4.—Earl Kitchener sails, but is recalled. War declared between Britain and Germany.

August 5.—Germans invade Belgium. Japan to take measures to discharge Treaty obligations to Britain. Germans violate Dutch territory at Tilburg. Russian and German troops in contact on frontier. Bombardment of Liege begun by Germans. Sir John French gazetted Inspector General of British Forces. Admiral Jellicoe becomes supreme commander of the Fleet.

August 6.—German troops reported to have been repulsed by Belgians in fighting near Liege. Numerous German prizes brought to British ports. Earl Kitchener appointed Secretary for War. H.M.S. Amphion sinks German mine-layer Koenig. Laue and later strikes mine and sinks herself.

August 7.—German Cavalry division routed by Belgians in Luxembourg. Germany asks for armistice; admits 25,000 men are hors de combat.

August 9.—Germans evacuate Luxembourg owing to French advance. Japan issues ultimatum to Germany. German submarine sunk by British warship. Reported that Japan has issued ultimatum against Germany.

August 14.—Liege still intact. Belgium asks France to accommodate 2,000 German prisoners. Transportation of French troops to Belgium complete; whole force ready to advance. Belgians drive enemy eastward; no German cavalry between Hasselt and Ramillies.

August 15.—French troops enter Belgium at Charleroi. Bavarian Army Corps defeated by French at Avricourt and Ciro.

August 16.—Japan sends ultimatum to Germany demanding that Kiauchau be handed over to Japan, with a view to eventual restoration to China; answer required by noon on August 23.

August 17.—Officially announced that British Expeditionary Force safely lands on French soil.

August 18.—Belgian Royal Family and Government move to Brussels.

August 20.—Germans occupy Brussels.

August 22.—Germans impose war levies of £2,000,000 and £8,000,000 respectively on Province of Liege and City of Brussels. Canadian House of Commons pass war appropriation of \$50,000,000. Serbians repulse Austrians along the Drina.

August 23.—Japan declares war on Germany.

August 26.—Russians continue on offensive on East Prussian frontier. German forces being compelled to retreat on Koenigsberg. Russian advance in East Prussia continues. Togoland surrenders to Britain.

August 28.—British Fleet sinks three German cruisers and two destroyers off Heligoland.

August 29.—German troops being withdrawn from Belgium, owing to Russian advance. Earl Kitchener announces that two Divisions and a Cavalry Division from India are being sent to France.

August 30.—Apia, in German Samoa, surrenders to expeditionary force from New Zealand.

August 31.—Allies occupy line extending from month of the Somme inland along the river, past the fortresses of La Fere and Laon, towards Mezieres.

Sept. 1.—German Cavalry Corps marches on Forest of Compiègne, and is engaged by British, who capture ten guns.

Sept. 2.—Japanese occupy seven islands of Kiauchau, and remove 1,000 mines. French Government removes to Bordeaux for purely military reasons.

September 3.—Russians defeat Austrians and occupy Lemberg. Additional list of British casualties issued. General Gallieni issues proclamation saying he will defend Paris to the end.

September 4.—Russians occupy Hailcz. Announced that in seven days' fighting, Russians have captured 40,000 prisoners. New British recruits total 280,000.

September 5.—German squadron sinks 15 British fishing boats in North Sea, the crews being taken prisoners. Announced that Britain, France, and Russia mutually engage not to conclude peace separately during the war.

September 7.—Announced that H.M.S. Pathfinder struck a mine off the East coast and rapidly foundered. Official report issued stating that German enveloping movement is abandoned; British superiority over Germans clearly demonstrated.

September 8.—Russians capture Mikolajoff and Rawarska, and convert Galicia into Russian Province.

September 10.—Forces of 60,000 Germans hurrying through Belgium to assist defeated Right Wing in France. British forces across the Marne; enemy retreat 25 miles.

Sept. 11.—German retreat continues; announced that in four days the Allies have advanced 37.12 miles. British squadrons make a complete sweep of the North Sea; no German ship seen.

Sept. 12.—Whole German right wing falling back in disorder, Allies pursuing them. German cavalry reported exhausted. Provinces of Antwerp and Limburg entirely free of enemy. Australian Squadron occupies Herberstshöhe. German New Guinea. French troops occupy Soissons and Luneville. German left wing retreating.

Sept. 14.—Germans evacuate Amiens and give way at Revinay and Brabant-le-roi. Crown Prince's Army driven back. French territory on east frontier free of enemy. Russians capture 8,000 prisoners and great quantities of war material at Rawarska, and occupy Czernowitz. Serbians defeat 90,000 Austrians at the angle of the Rivers Drina and Save. Announced that German cruiser Hela was sunk by hostile submarine.

Sept. 16.—Crown Prince's Army driven further back. Allies occupy Rheims; 600 prisoners captured on the right of the British. Announced that Brigadier General N. Findlay is killed. Sixteen hundred German prisoners landed in England.

Sept. 18, 19 and 20.—Battle of the Aisne continues. German counter-attacks failing. Germans fire on Rheims Cathedral, setting historic building on fire.

Sept. 22.—H.M. ships Aboukir, Cressy and Hogue sunk by German submarines in the North Sea. Battle of the Aisne continues without appreciable change in the situation.

Sept. 23 to 26.—The great battle continues; German counter-attacks being everywhere repulsed. Land fighting begins around Tientsin.

Sept. 27.—Capital of the Cameroons surrenders unconditionally to British Force.

Sept. 28 and 29.—Battle of the Aisne continues. Allies beat back severe attacks by the enemy.

Sept. 30.—Big battle continues in favour of Allies, who make slight progress all along the line. Germans bombard Antwerp, but are repulsed. Russians continue to progress and are reported halting way to Buda Pest.

Oct. 1.—Announced that H.M.S. Cumberland has captured nine German liners and one gunboat in Cameroons River. Allies' position in France reported entirely satisfactory.

Oct. 2.—Germans vigorously bombard Antwerp. British Admiralty announces adoption of mine-laying policy as a counter-measure to German activity.

Oct. 3.—French President and Ministers start on visit to congratulate armies in the field. The Czar leaves for the front. Big battle continues in France. Crown Prince's Army being repulsed near Varennes.

Oct. 4.—Germans make night attack at Tientsin, but are defeated, losing 47 killed. In the big battle Allies twice destroy enemy's lines of communications. Russians defeat and pursue Germans.

Oct. 7.—Bombardment of Antwerp continues. German commander warning populace. Belgian Government removes to Ostend. German cruiser Cormoran and two gunboats sunk in Kiauchau Bay. Big battle still proceeding, fighting becoming increasingly violent.

Oct. 11.—Fall of Antwerp announced. Allies still progress all along the line. Germans drop 20 bombs on Paris.

Oct. 12.—German aviators drop six more bombs on Paris.

Oct. 13.—Commando under Colonel Maritz revolts in the Cape Province, having concluded an agreement with Germans. Belgian Government removes to Havre, in France. Allies resume offensive; "real progress" reported.

Oct. 14.—Announced that Russian cruisers sink two German submarines in the Baltic. Canadian contingent arrives at Plymouth. H.M.S. Yarmouth sinks the Markomania and captures the Pontoporus (Emden's supply ship) off Sumatra.

Oct. 15.—Allies make further progress, occupying a line from Ipres to the sea. H.M.S. Hawke sunk by submarine in the North Sea.

Oct. 16.—Four German destroyers sunk off the Dutch coast.

Oct. 17, 18 and 19.—Further advances of Allies reported, notably on the Left Wing. French cruiser Waldeck-Rousseau sinks Austrian submarine off Dalmatian coast.

Oct. 20.—Japanese occupy Marshall, Marianne and Caroline Islands.

Oct. 21.—Announced that the Emden sinks five more British vessels and captures another. British warships do great work off the Belgian coast, shelling the enemy's trenches and wrecking six batteries. Germans who had advanced on Warsaw compelled to retreat. Russians pursuing them. British naval flotilla continues to bombard German flanking.

Oct. 23.—Severe fighting on the Left Wing, the Allies continuing to make progress. Steamer Orefeld arrives at Las Palmas with the crews of 13 steamers sunk by the German cruiser Karlsruhe, mostly in the Atlantic.

Oct. 24.—British destroyer

Badger sinks German submarine off Dutch coast. Announced that there are nine German cruisers on the high seas, and that 70 warships of the Allies are searching for them.

Oct. 25 to 28.—Allies continue to progress on the Left Wing, and Russians advance to Lowies and Loda, driving the Germans before them. French drive enemy over frontier east of Nancy.

Oct. 28.—Five men sentenced to death in connection with the assassination of Prince Franz Ferdinand, and others sent into penal servitude.

Oct. 29.—Russians break resistance of last units of the enemy north of the Pilica, and the whole Austro-German Army retreats.

Oct. 30.—Reported that the Emden enters Penang harbour and sinks the Russian cruiser Jemohug and a French destroyer. Turkish warships enter open port of Odessa and bombard Russian ships. Turkish cruiser bombards Thaidosia, in the Crimea.

Oct. 31.—Germans attempt general offensive movement from Nienport to Arras, but Allies still advance. Enemy reported to be withdrawing from Dixmude. Russians still advance in Poland and East Prussia.

Nov. 1.—British cruiser Hermes sunk by submarine in the Straits of Dover. British, French and Russian Ambassadors in Constantinople request passports. Most of the German forts at Tientsin silenced by Japanese and British bombardment. British and French Ambassadors leave Constantinople. Announced

that 2,000 armed Bedouins have penetrated Egyptian territory. Germans continue violent attacks in Belgium and France, but are everywhere repulsed. British Government to shortly issue war loan of £200,000,000. Turkey apologises to Russia, but endeavours to throw the responsibility on the latter.

Nov. 3.—H.M.S. Minerva bombards Akabi, which is evacuated. Thrilling story from British Headquarters showing how a large body of British troops was transferred from the Aisne to the battle on the north coast, and how in subsequent fighting the enemy suffered terribly from our offensive. Submarine D5 sunk in skirmish with retreating German squadron in North Sea. German Admiral announces that, in absence of information, loss of cruisers Good Hope and Monmouth must be assumed.

Nov. 10.—German cruiser Koenigsberg imprisoned in the Red Sea by sinking of colliers at the river's mouth. Russians still advancing in Poland and East Prussia.

Nov. 12.—Severe fighting in France and Belgium; Germans take Dixmude, but Allies hold their own elsewhere. Further Russian advance in East Prussia. Admiralty announces that, in absence of information, loss of cruisers Good Hope and Monmouth must be assumed.

Nov. 13.—Mr. Asquith announces that British casualties in France up to October 31 total 57,000. Christian De Wet's rebel commando severely defeated by General Botha. Announced that supplementary vote for another million men will be asked for, bringing British Army up to 2,186,400, exclusive of Territorials.

Nov. 14.—Egyptian Mohammedans give expression to remarkable feelings of loyalty towards British.

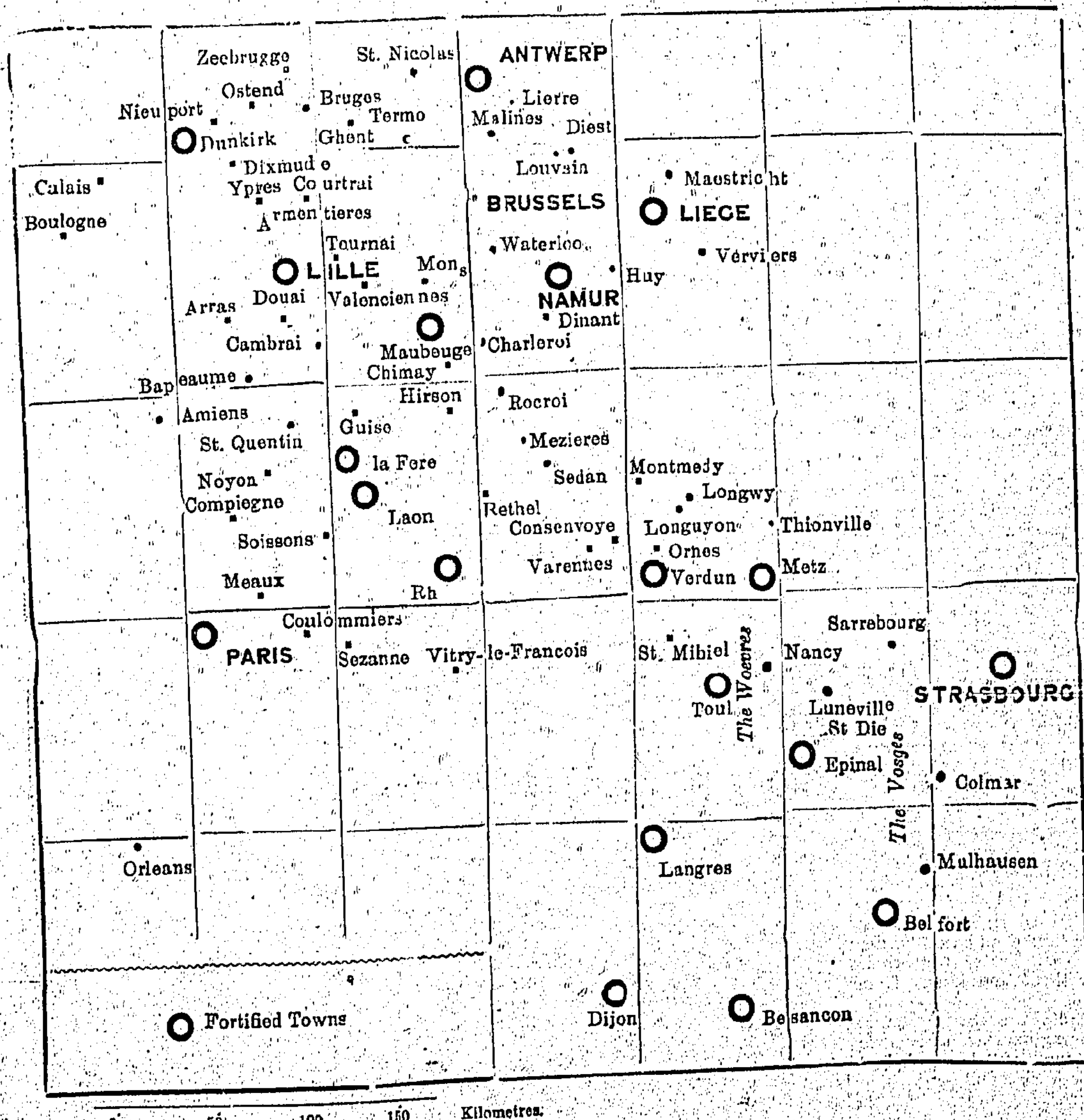
Nov. 15.—Death of Earl Roberts in France announced. Fighting still continues in Belgium, Germans being thrown back to right bank of the Yser Canal. (Continued on page 10)

THE WAR.

Plan of the Great Battlefield, Showing

Fortified Towns, etc.

(CROSS LINES WITHIN THE PLAN ARE THOSE OF LONGITUDE AND LATITUDE.)



The above is a plan showing the area most affected in the present hostilities between the British, French and Belgian troops and the German forces. Latest advices are to the effect that the Allies have strengthened their positions in Flanders and a German advance is regarded as impossible.

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